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ABSTRACT

Using statistics that identify the resource needs of public libraries, public school library/media centers, and academic libraries in the state of North Carolina, this report examines such factors as professional and support staff; collections and acquisitions of print and nonprint materials; space; hours of service; and operating expenditures. Data are derived from 1975 survey of public, school, and academic libraries conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). Each category of resource need is summarized across the three library types, the library situation in North Carolina in 1975 is summarized, and key findings are highlighted. Tables display the data. (FM)

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**INVENTORY OF LIBRARY NEEDS, 1975:
NORTH CAROLINA**

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE NATIONAL INVENTORY OF LIBRARY NEEDS, 1975

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**for the
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science**

July, 1978

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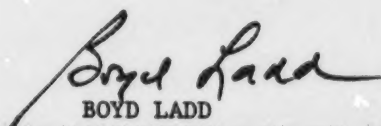
PREFACE

This Inventory of Library Needs for North Carolina is a supplement to the National Inventory of Library Needs, 1975, NCLIS, 1977. As a supplement to be used in conjunction with the National Inventory, we have avoided unnecessary re-statement of background and reference materials common to the entire national project. In particular, the approach to the Inventory effort, described in the National Inventory report in the Foreword and Preface, and by Chapter 2, "Setting," Chapter 3, "Indicators of Need Selected for the 1975 National Inventory," and the Appendixes, especially Appendix A, "Methodology of the Inventory," are all relevant to this analysis for North Carolina.

The statistical evidence concerning library needs in North Carolina as of 1975, as revealed by surveys of Public, School, and Academic libraries conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics, is presented fully, with comparisons to Regional and National performance. As in the 1975 National Inventory, the resources examined are professional and support staff, collections of print and nonprint materials, acquisitions of print and nonprint materials, space, hours of service, and operating expenditures. To the extent similar data on a state basis were available from the earlier National Inventory of Needs, 1965, ALA, 1965, and from U.S. Office of Education reports of that period, comparisons with a decade earlier are presented. Methods used in deriving state estimates, additional to the general methodology described in the 1975 National Inventory report, are described concisely in Appendix A.

Basic data on the three types of libraries are presented in Chapters 3, 4, and 5. This study is based on the maximum information available for each type of library from the NCES surveys and associated state sample collections. Users concerned with a particular type of library may find the detailed chapter relevant to specific needs, in light of hypotheses or problems current in the field.

Each category of resource need has been analyzed, across the three library types, in Chapter 2. Chapter 1 summarizes the library situation in North Carolina at mid-decade, and highlights key findings. The inferences drawn are primarily statistical. To the extent some policy implications are suggested, they are intended as "strawmen" for stimulating public discussion in North Carolina, and specifically by the State Conference on Libraries and Information Science. This State Inventory is a modest part of the evidence which will be available to citizens of North Carolina for their deliberations this year and in the future. We hope it will be significantly useful.


BOYD LADD

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE 1975 NATIONAL INVENTORY OF LIBRARY NEEDS

The Committee was appointed by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS), based on nominations by relevant professional associations, to serve as advisors to NCLIS and its contractor on the Inventory project. Members participated in a series of meetings and critiqued draft materials. They served in individual professional capacities and did not officially represent their institutions or their professional organizations. Associate members served as alternates and aides to members, and in each case participated substantially.

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INVENTORY OF LIBRARY NEEDS, 1975: NORTH CAROLINA

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1. SUMMARY: KEY FINDINGS

North Carolina suffered at mid-decade from shortages in staff, collections, collections, acquisitions, and space needed in order to provide optimal level of library services to the clientele of the public libraries, public school library/media centers, and academic libraries. Staff shortages especially of professionals in public libraries, appear to be especially significant. Very sizeable gaps between current resources and the indicated needs for fully developed library/media services in support of curriculum development and child-centered learning appear in most resource categories. This near-universal condition suggests that policies encouraging systematic exploration of the potentials of richer media resources in public schools may be an important ingredient for the evolution of library/media centers in North Carolina.

Public Libraries

Public libraries in North Carolina were in a deficit position with respect to each category of resources in 1974. Indeed, the position was consistently a severe deficit, not only as measured by National Inventory guidelines, but also by comparison with the average situation for the entire country.

Public School Library/Media Centers

Public school library/media centers in North Carolina had significant resources in 1974. They also had the most severe shortages of any type of library in North Carolina in some resources.

More than half of the professional librarians in service reported by the three type of libraries in North Carolina were in public school library/media centers. Such centers held substantial print collections, and about three-fourths of the nonprint materials held by all three types of libraries. Their acquisitions in 1974 were greater as a group than either public libraries or academic libraries. They had more net assigned space than either of the other types.

On the other hand, North Carolina's public school library/media centers had in 1974 extreme shortages, as compared with the Indicators of Need, in support staff. Some 7,240 additional support staff were needed, according to that guideline. Even if the guideline were much lower--say, hypothetically, one per professional in service--the shortage would still be well over a thousand or more than either of the other types of libraries.

Public school library/media centers' requirements for nonprint materials are very high. North Carolina's holdings of nearly 4 million titles are dwarfed by the additional needs of 22+ million titles. Similarly, acquisitions of nearly 300 thousand nonprint titles must be viewed in terms of additional needs for over 2 million.

Academic Libraries

In comparison to North Carolina's public and public school library/media centers, the state's academic libraries were in 1975 in a relatively good position with respect to each kind of resources. Considered with respect to the professionally defined Indicators of Need for academic libraries, North Carolina's academic libraries as a group have cumulative shortages of

the order of 25 to 30% of the needs for most resources.

North Carolina's universities were weak, with respect to acquisitions of library materials with cumulative deficits of 25% of needs. They fell short by more than 45% of the operating expenditures target of 6% of General and Educational Expenditures.

Four-year colleges had cumulative shortages of 25% of needs for support staff. Two-year colleges in North Carolina were particularly weak in collections, with holdings only one-half of the needs; and in support staff, for which they have only 40% of needs.

In every resource category considered, the private institutions as a group reported more adequate resources than did the public institutions as a group.

Common Concerns

Fundamental problems of financing seem to underly the widespread needs for resources of all kinds in order to give better information service to the people of North Carolina. Recognizing that proposals for increased funding for public services are appropriately subject to severe scrutiny for essentiality, library planning for North Carolina at this time might appropriately incorporate considerations such as:

- o Attentiveness to the citizens' perceived information needs--unmet as well as met.
- o Selection of priority resource needs for first attention.
- o Realistic steps toward filling resource gaps--on the basis of which interim steps will both be most effective and be recognized as productive by citizens and their decision-making representatives.

- o Seeking wide participation in developing a vision for the role of library and information services in a changed future for North Carolina's people.
- o Exploring how the coherent functions of learning, inquiry, and research by citizens of all ages can be better facilitated for the future, by devising and testing new relationships between libraries and other institutions, including but not limited to schools and broadcasting services.
- o Practical ways to extend access to the available resource materials and skills by coordination across types of library.
- o Emphasis on demonstration of the benefits of services delivered, in relation to their costs.

TABLE 1.1 LIBRARY RESOURCES AND GAPS, NORTH CAROLINA, 1975 and 1965

		Public Libraries (a)	Public School Library/Media Centers (b)	Academic Libraries (c)	Combined Public & Academic (d)	Total Three Types (e)
<u>Professional Staff</u>						
1. 1965 Inventory	a/ Actual	191	na	311	502	na
2.	Gap	407	na	72	479	na
3. 1975 Inventory	Actual	409	1,900	724	1,133	3,033
4.	Gap	481	2,140	163	644	2,784
<u>Print Collection</u>						
5. 1965 Inventory	a/ Actual	4.03	na	5.98	10.01	na
6.	Gap	5.15	na	1.09	6.24	na
7. 1975 Inventory	Actual	6.62	15.58	16.45	23.07	38.65
8.	Gap	8.97	10.71	3.09	12.06	22.77
<u>Operating Expenditures</u>						
9. 1965 Inventory	a/ Actual	\$ 3.7	na	\$ 5.5	\$ 9.2	na
10.	Gap	\$ 17.1	na	\$ 1.4	\$ 18.5	na
11. 1975 Inventory	Actual	\$ 14.5	\$ 30.4	\$ 32.7	\$ 47.3	\$ 77.7
12.	Gap	\$ 34.6	\$ 102.5	\$ 14.7	\$ 49.3	\$ 151.8

a/ Data reported are for surveys as follows: Public--1962; Academic--1963.

TABLE 1.2 EXPENDITURE GAPS TO FILL PUBLIC AND ACADEMIC LIBRARIES NEEDS,
NORTH CAROLINA, 1975

	Public Libraries (a)	Public School Library/Media Centers (b)	Academic Libraries (c)	Total Three Types (d)
million				
<u>On An Annual Basis:</u>				
1. Professional and Support Staff	\$ 8.8	\$ 55.	\$ 5.4	\$ 69.
2. Print Acquisitions	\$ 3.3	[\$ 29.]	[\$ 3.1]	[\$ 36.]
3. Nonprint Acquisitions	\$ 0.3			
4. Space (Maintenance, etc.)	\$ 2.6	\$ 6. <u>a/</u>	\$ 0.7 <u>a/</u>	\$ 9. <u>a/</u>
5. Hours of Service <u>b/</u>	(\$ 0.9)	(*)	(*)	(*)
6. Total	\$ 15.0	\$ 90.	\$ 9.2	\$ 114.
7. Operating Expenditures Gap	\$ 34.6	\$ 102.	\$ 14.7	\$ 151.
8. Increment to Annual Acquisitions to Amortize Collections Gaps in 10 Years <u>c/</u>	\$ 5.1	\$ 19.5	\$ 3.6	\$ 28.2

a/ Space costs for school and academic libraries are estimated very roughly, based on reported expenditures by public libraries.

b/ The dollars for extending hours of service would be provided by reaching each of the other goals, so the amounts in this line are non-add items in this table.

c/ This does not take into account expected inflation in prices of collection materials.

* Less than \$500,000.

FIGURE 1. OPERATING EXPENDITURES AND SHORTFALLS, NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES
(millions of current dollars)

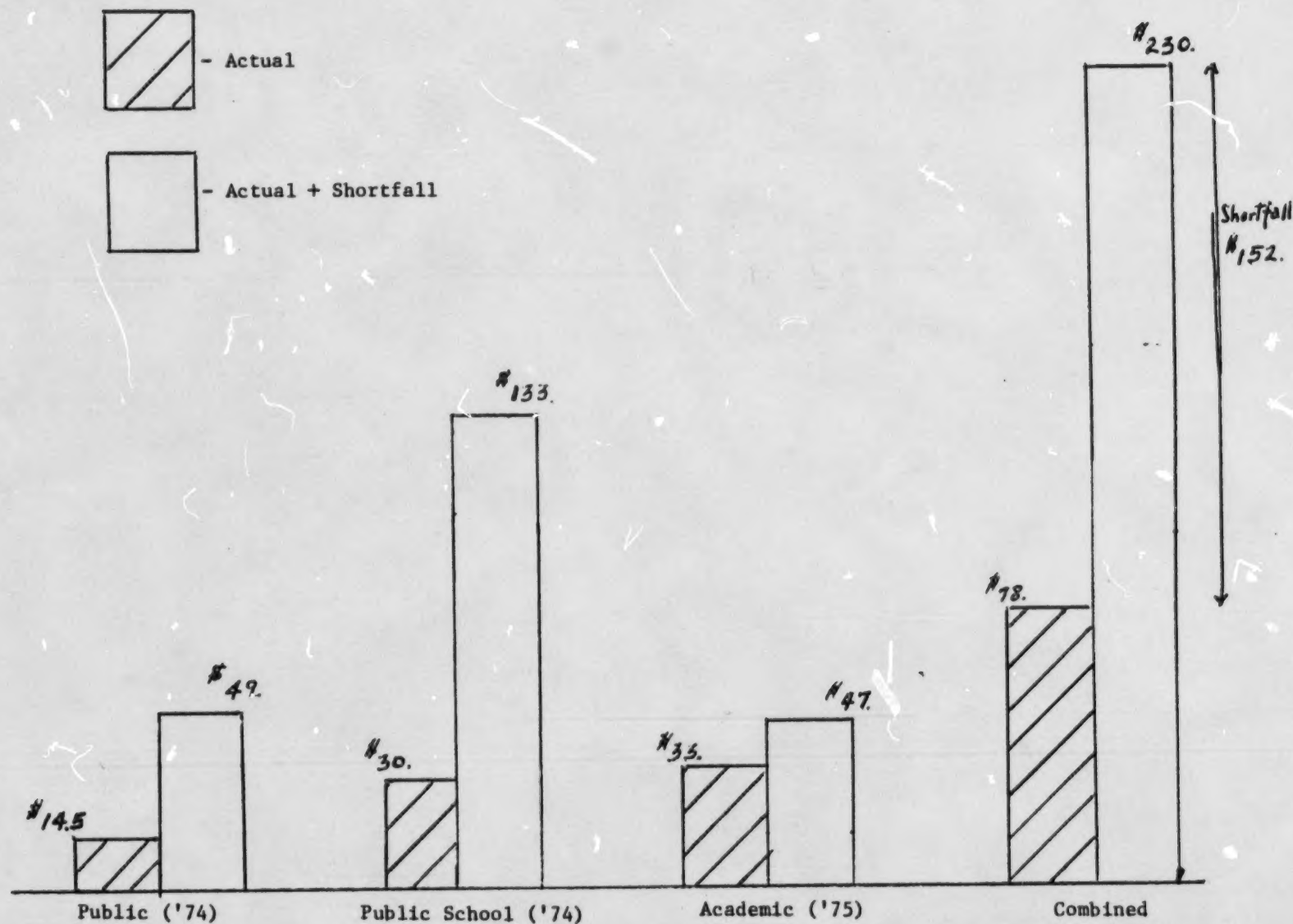


FIGURE 2. PROFESSIONAL STAFFING, NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES
(thousands)

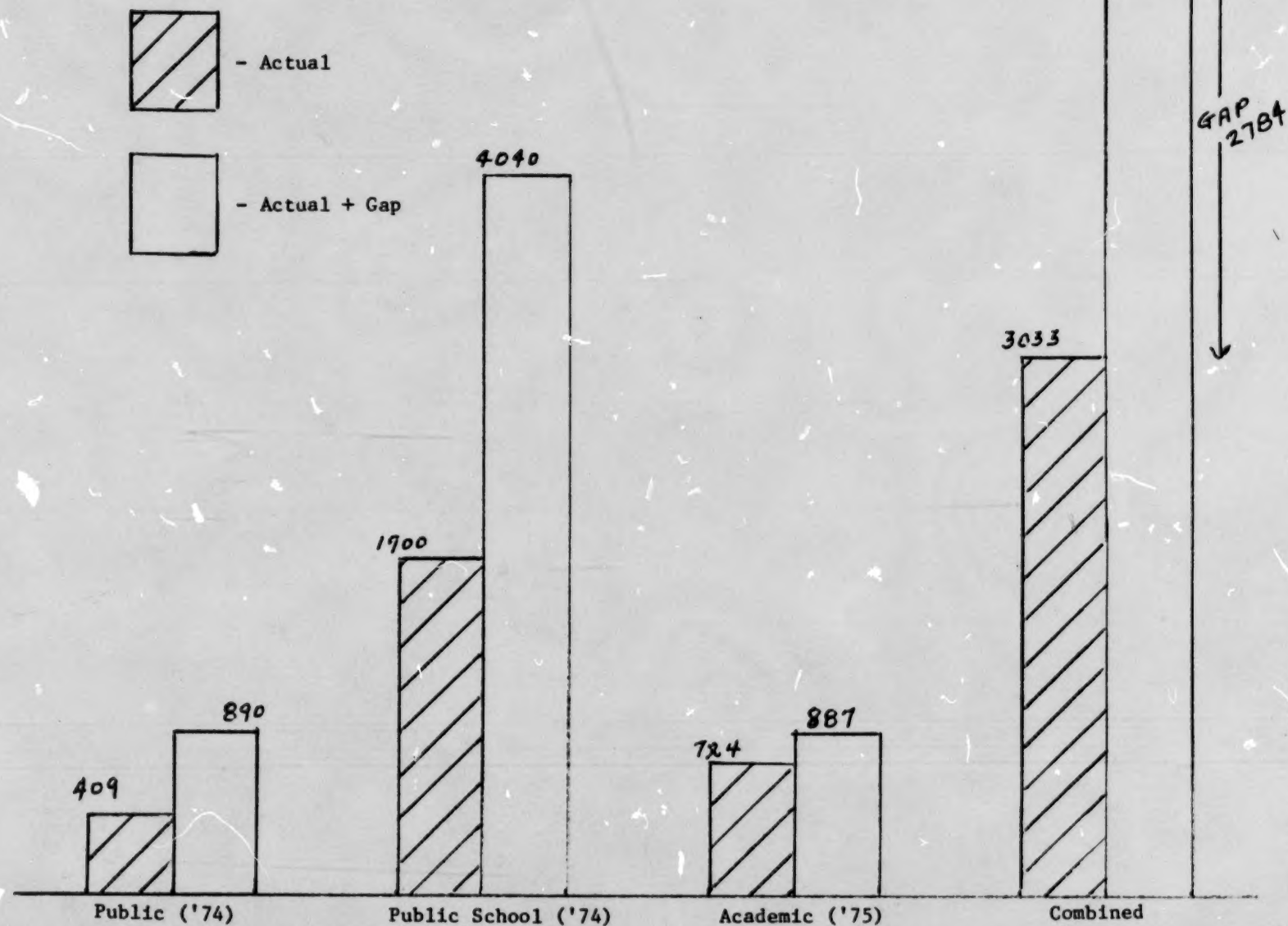
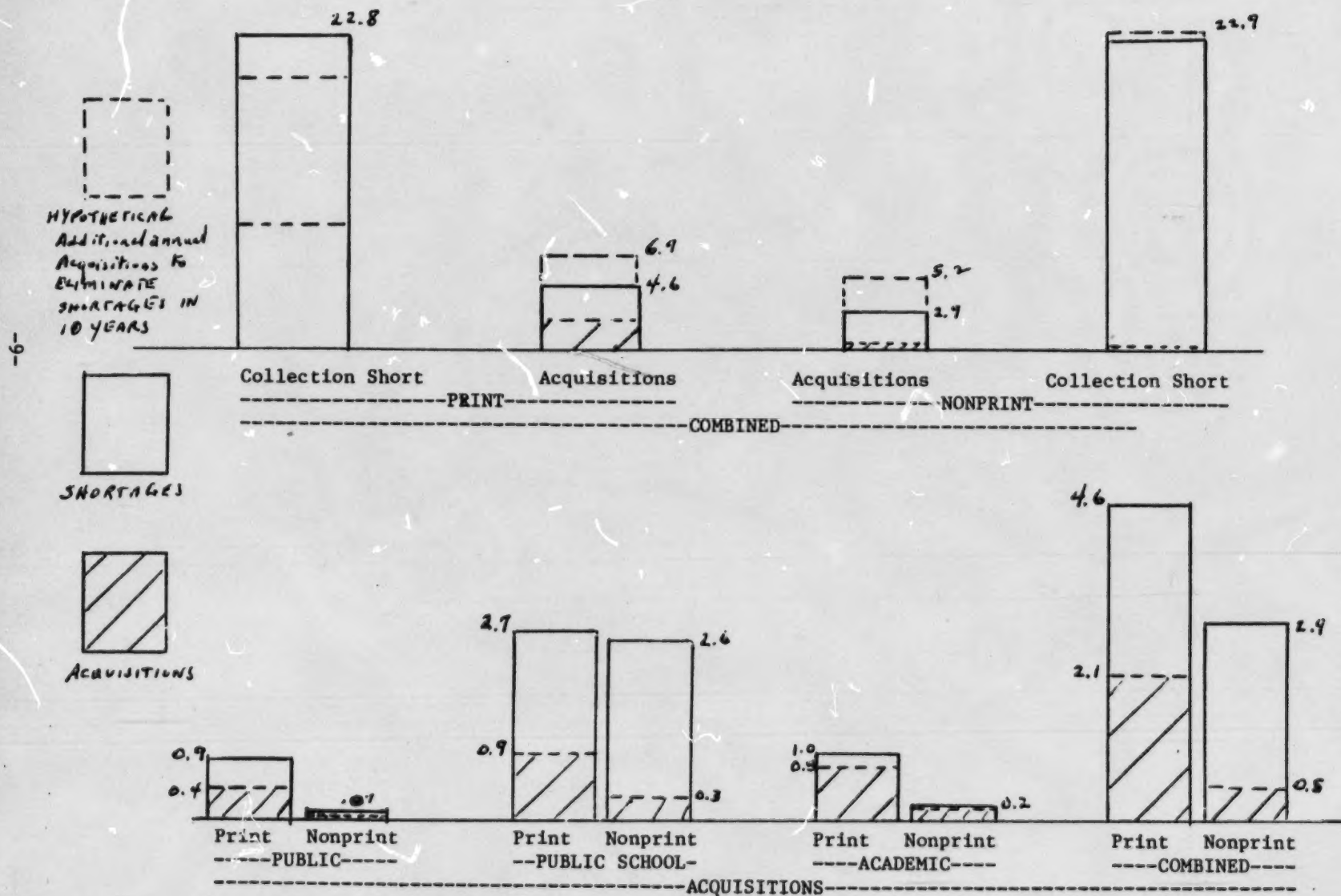


FIGURE 3. COLLECTION SHORTAGES AND ACQUISITIONS, NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES
(millions)



2. ANALYSIS

In this chapter we examine the resource needs of North Carolina's public, public school, and academic libraries, as of about 1975, for certain principal resources. These include staff, collection materials, acquisitions of materials, and space. From the standpoint of the using clientele, these elements together with hours of service are important measures of library resource access. For this reason, hours of service is also examined in this analysis. Finally, operating expenditures, the means through which the resources are provided, cumulatively, is examined as a useful summary measure. The analysis is primarily in terms of the indicators of need adopted for the Inventory project, which are described in Appendix A and in National Inventory of Library Needs, 1975, NCLIS, 1977.

The data are drawn from Chapter 3 for Public Libraries, Chapter 4 for Public School Library/Media Centers, and Chapter 5 for Academic Libraries and Learning Resources Centers. Reference to the more detailed information in those source chapters may illuminate the necessarily highly summarized presentation in this chapter.

The summary of resources across three types of libraries is intended to encourage a broad statewide perspective with respect to libraries and information services, by the governing bodies exercising their appropriate respective responsibilities. We hope this report will contribute to co-ordinated planning for the evolution of library programs in North Carolina, to the benefit of the clientele of each type of library.

Staffing

North Carolina's libraries as a group are similar to the nation's, or fractionally better staffed, with respect to professional staff. Both in North Carolina and in the nation, the gap --the number of additional professionals needed--is roughly equal to the number in service in the three types of libraries combined. North Carolina has larger relative shortages of professional staff in public libraries than in the other types. With respect to support staff, North Carolina's libraries of each type are less well staffed than are libraries of the nation generally.

North Carolina's libraries had (in about 1975) professional staff, and needs for additional professionals in order to meet criteria adopted for the Inventory, as follows:

	Professionals in Service	Additional Needed
Public Libraries	409	481
Public School Library/ Media Centers	1,900	2,140
Academic Libraries	<u>724</u>	<u>163</u>
Combined (rounded)	3,000	2,800

The support staff numbers for North Carolina libraries at the same time were as follows:

	Support Staff	Additional Needed
Public Libraries	826	999
Public School Library/ Media Centers	580	7,240
Academic Libraries	<u>1,349</u>	<u>517</u>
Combined (rounded)	2,750	8,750

Collections

North Carolina's libraries have shortages of print materials, in terms of Inventory guidelines, more than half as large as the aggregate collections at mid-decade. The libraries of the nation as a whole also were severely short--an aggregate gap of 5/8 as large as combined collections.

With respect to nonprint materials, North Carolina's libraries have substantial shortages, dominated by the very large indicated needs for public school library/media centers. However, such centers in North Carolina are better stocked on a relative basis than those of the nation as a whole.

The print materials held by three groups of North Carolina libraries, and shortages in those collections as compared with Inventory guidelines, as of mid-decade, were:

	Print Collections (millions of volume equivalents)	Shortages
Public Libraries	6.62	8.97
Public School Library/ Media Centers	15.58	10.71
Academic Libraries	<u>16.45</u>	<u>3.09</u> ^{a/}
Combined (rounded)	39.	23.

^{a/} Since a combined criterion for both print and nonprint materials is used for academic libraries, the combined deficit is attributed herein in proportion to the collections.

Similarly, for audiovisual and other nonprint materials, the situation was:

	Nonprint Collections (millions of titles)	Shortages
Public Libraries	0.46	0.32
Public School Library/Media Centers	3.84	22.41
Academic Libraries	<u>0.95</u>	<u>0.18</u> ^{a/}
Combined (rounded)	5.	23.

^{a/} Since a combined criterion for both print and nonprint materials is used for academic libraries, the combined deficit is attributed herein in proportion to the collections.

Acquisitions

As a group, North Carolina libraries were falling far short of needed additions to the collections to maintain currency--adding annually at mid-decade at less than half the desirable rates. North Carolina's academic libraries acquired both print and nonprint materials at rates higher than the other types of libraries in North Carolina, and higher than academic libraries nationwide, though they had shortfalls in both categories of library materials. Both public libraries and public school library/media centers in North Carolina were below their counterparts in the nation as a whole in acquiring print and nonprint materials.

North Carolina libraries acquired print materials, and they had shortfalls as compared with accepted criteria, as follows:

	Print Acquisitions (thousands of volume equivalents)	Shortfall
Public Libraries	410	480
Public School Library/ Media Centers	944	1,750
Academic Libraries	<u>784</u>	<u>218</u> ^{a/}
Combined (rounded)	2,100	2,450

The same libraries added nonprint materials, as shown below, with corresponding shortfalls below accepted criteria:

	Nonprint Acquisitions (thousands of titles)	Shortfall
Public Libraries	35	34
Public School Library/ Media Centers	287	2,342
Academic Libraries	<u>161</u>	<u>45</u> ^{a/}
Combined (rounded)	480	2,400

^{a/} Since a combined criterion for both print and nonprint materials is used for academic libraries, the combined deficit is attributed herein proportion to the acquisitions.

Space

As a group, North Carolina's libraries have space deficits of about seven million square feet, compared to space utilized of 10 million square feet. More than half the deficit is in public school library/media centers, as is true nationally. Academic and school libraries in North Carolina on the whole have marginally more space compared to indicated needs than such libraries in the rest of the nation. The reverse is true for public libraries.

	Space Used (millions of square feet)	Additional Need
Public Libraries	1.29	1.95
Public School Library/ Media Centers	5.56	4.47
Academic Libraries	<u>3.51</u>	<u>0.56</u>
Combined (rounded)	10.	7.

Hours of Service

North Carolina's academic and school libraries are high in the hours of library service extended to their clientele: 99% having access to libraries the indicated hours per week. Public libraries in North Carolina, on the other hand, provide less adequate hours per week of access than public libraries in the nation at large: 58% of North Carolina's population, and 50% for the nation as a whole, do not have access as much as the indicated hours of 66 per week for libraries serving more than 25,000 people and 45 hours for those serving less than 25,000 people. For North Carolina, 61% of the population served by the "small libraries" have access fewer than 45 hours per week, compared to 50% for the nation.

	Proportion of Clientele Served Less Than Target Hours (%)	Budget Increment "Needed" to Extend Hours to Targets (millions)
Public Libraries	58	\$.9
Public School Library/ Media Centers	01	\$.2
Academic Libraries	<u>01</u>	<u>\$.01</u>
Combined (rounded)	na	\$ 1.

Operating Expenditures

According to the indicators of need for operating expenditures, North Carolina's libraries at mid-decade needed \$150 million dollars more in their budgets—an increase of about twice the expenditures at that time. Nationally, the increase needed by those criteria was about 2½ times the then-current expenditures. At both levels, the indicated needs for public school library/media centers dominate the gap, but the relative deficit for such facilities is smaller in North Carolina than for the nation.

Academic libraries in North Carolina fell short in 1975 by nearly \$15 million of the expectation of 6% of General and Educational Expenditures of institutions of higher education, yet that is somewhat better financial support on a relative basis than the nation's academic libraries as a whole achieved. Public libraries in North Carolina were supported in 1974 at a level well under one-third the indicated need, whereas the nation's public libraries as a whole achieved better than 50% of target support.

	Operating Expenditures (millions)	Deficit (millions)
Public Libraries	\$ 14.65	\$ 34.6
Public School Library/ Media Centers	\$ 30.4	\$ 102.5
Academic Libraries	<u>\$ 32.70</u>	<u>\$ 14.7</u>
Combined (rounded)	\$ 76.	\$ 150.

3. PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Staffing

In professional staff, North Carolina's public libraries are significantly below their counterparts in the rest of the Southeastern Region as a group, and far below the average staffing in the nation as a whole. Nationally, public libraries have 1.82 professionals per 10,000 persons in the population; North Carolina's public libraries have 0.77. (See Table 3.1)

During the interval from 1962 to 1974, professional staff in North Carolina public libraries increased by more than 100%, a greater percentage increase than for the nation as a whole. It also was a relative increase larger than the increase in needs for professional staff. This improvement in service to North Carolina's residents, and in adequacy relative to the U.S. as a whole, leaves large further challenges to be met. The Fulfillment Index, which measures proportion of total need which is met, is 46% for 1974, compared with 81 for the nation. (See Table 3.2)

North Carolina's public libraries have fewer than half (46%) of the support staff needed according to the Indicators used in the Inventory project. This is only three percentage points below the national figure, and exceeds significantly the average for the Southeastern Region. (See Table 3.1)

The sizeable deficits in both professional and support staff could have been filled with salary expenditures by the public libraries of a little more than \$16 million in 1974, compared with the actual salary expenditures that year of \$7.5 million. (See Table 3.1)

Collections

North Carolina's public libraries in the aggregate held 6.62 millions of volume equivalents of print materials in 1974, 136 thousand audio-visual titles, and 328 thousand other titles. The print collections related to Indicated Needs for print materials as a 43% Index, compared with 39% for the Southeastern Region and in contrast to 67% for the nation. For nonprint materials, the aggregate holdings in North Carolina amount to 91% of indicated needs. This is very unevenly distributed, however, with a few libraries holding more than indicated, and many having severe deficiencies. The Fulfillment Index for North Carolina for nonprint is only 59%. Nationally, the situation is similar, but at a higher level, with aggregate holdings well in excess of needs, but with cumulative shortages amounting to almost one-fifth of needs, for a Fulfillment Index of 81%. (See Tables 3.3 and 3.4)

The relative adequacy of print collections has declined slightly for North Carolina from 1962 to 1974, by about 5%, whereas that for the U.S. has declined by some 10%. At both levels, the holdings per capita have increased, so the relative decline arises from new expectations of libraries over the intervening years, reflected in higher Indicators of Needs for library materials than those used in 1965. These recognize the larger body of print and nonprint materials now available, covering increasingly diverse subject areas of public interest for reading/viewing/listening or for reference. (See Table 3.4) The estimated one-time costs to bring all North Carolina's public library collections up to standard, as of 1974, was \$51 million. Ignoring price changes and interest costs, a ten year program to fill the collection deficits would require an annual expenditure of a little more than \$5 million. (See Table 3.3)

Acquisitions

North Carolina's public libraries acquired print materials at less than half the indicated needs in 1974. To meet full needs for print materials, they should have acquired additional titles almost equal to those added during the year. Thus, the severe deficits in collections do not seem to be in remediation by current annual materials procurements. (See Table 3.5)

North Carolina acquisitions roughly parallel those of other states in the Southeast. North Carolina and the Region lag significantly behind the nation in adequacy of acquisitions for both print and nonprint materials.

The estimated increment in annual investment in print materials to enable North Carolina to attain the target levels of acquisitions is \$3.3 million. For nonprint materials, an increment of \$340 thousand would suffice. (See Table 3.5)

Space

The preponderance of North Carolina's citizens are served by public libraries not meeting the indicated needs for space. In the aggregate, the space reported, 1.29 million square feet, is 40% of the indicated needs for North Carolina's public libraries. This is fractionally better housing than the Southeastern Region enjoys, but contrasts to sharp disadvantage with the 68% figure for the nation's public libraries. (See Table 3.6)

Hours of Service

More than half of the population of North Carolina, including over 60% of those people served by libraries serving populations of less than 25,000, do not have access to public library service as many hours per week as indicated as needed. These figures are slightly higher than Southeastern Region proportions, and 8 to 11 percentage points higher than the respective U.S. figures. (See Table 3.7)

The cost for extending hours to 45 per week for those small libraries (serving fewer than 25,000) that did not offer that much service in 1974 would have been less than \$200 thousand, it is estimated. This would have increased access for about 200,000 people. The public libraries serving more than 25,000 people each which were open less than 66 hours per week in 1974 served about 2.9 million people. Access for those people could be extended to 66 hours by additional expenditures estimated at about \$750 thousand. (See Table 3.7)

Operating Expenditures

Public libraries in North Carolina spent a little less than \$15 million in 1974, or about \$2.76 per capita, which contrasts with \$5.13 per capita expended by public libraries throughout the nation on the average. North Carolina's public library operating expenditures amounted to 30% of the indicated needs, according to the population served, a little better than the Southeastern Region (26%), but much below the national average of 49%. Looking at the larger libraries, those serving populations of 25,000 or more, the level of support is only fractionally higher--by one percentage point--for North Carolina, for the Southeast, and for the United States. (See Tables 3.8 and 3.9)

The trend from 1962 to 1974 was strongly upward, from \$3.70 million to \$14.65 million in current dollars, an increase of almost 300% for North Carolina. For the nation, the increase in current dollars for the same period was 221%. Over the same period, the needs have increased at both levels, enough so that the shortages in expenditures in 1974 are moderately greater nationally, and about the same in North Carolina as in 1962, in current dollars. (See Table 3.9)

North Carolina's Fulfillment Index for operating expenditures increased from 18% in 1962 to 30% in 1974--a very strong increase. The 30% level of Fulfillment, however, continues to lag seriously behind the 49% figure for the nation. (See Table 3.9)

On a per capita basis, the picture is very much the same: a stronger increase in North Carolina over the 12 years than the average for the nation, and a 1974 level in North Carolina seriously lagging the national experience. Expressed in constant 1975 dollars, the North Carolina operating expenditures in 1962 was \$1.72 per capita and in 1974 it reached \$3.01. On the same basis, the U.S. averages were \$4.39 in 1962 and \$5.60 in 1974. (See Table 3.9)

TABLE 3.1 PUBLIC LIBRARIES STAFFING, NORTH CAROLINA,
SOUTHEASTERN U.S., AND UNITED STATES, 1974

	North Carolina (a)	Southeastern U.S. (b)	United States (c)
<u>Professional Staffing</u>			
1. Actual	409	5,112	36,131
2. Indicated Needs	877	7,942	33,091
3. Shortages	481	3,458	8,454
4. Staffing Index <u>a/</u>	47	64	109
<u>Support Staffing</u>			
5. Actual	826	6,197	43,531
6. Indicated Needs	1,781	17,141	89,162
7. Shortages	999	11,104	47,963
8. Staffing Index <u>a/</u>	46	36	49
9. Number of Libraries	124	1,013	8,307
10. Population Served (millions)	5.3	47.7	198.6
11. Aggregate Salaries (millions)	\$ 7.5	\$ 69.4	\$ 588.3
12. Estimated Additional Budget to Fill Staff Shortages (millions)	\$ 8.8	\$ 86.3	\$ 344.

a/ 100 (Line 1 ÷ Line 2)

TABLE 3.2 PROFESSIONAL STAFF IN NORTH CAROLINA AND
U.S. PUBLIC LIBRARIES, 1974 AND 1962

	<u>Professional Staff</u>			<u>Fulfillment Index^{b/}</u>
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Minimal Needs</u>	<u>Short ^{a/}</u>	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
<u>North Carolina</u>				
1. 1974	409	877	481	46
2. 1962	191	598	407	32
3. Percent Change	114	47	18	44
<u>United States</u>				
4. 1974	36,131	33,091	8,454	81
5. 1962	19,855	26,233	6,378	76
6. Percent Change	82.0	76.6	32.5	7

a/ For 1974, shortage exceeds the difference between Professional Staff Needed and Professional Staff, since some libraries have staff in excess of minimum "needs;" for 1962, Professional Staff Needed was not presented for libraries meeting needs, so the total need is approximated by the total shortage plus actual Professional Staff.

b/ In order to present comparable data for 1962 and 1974, the Fulfillment Index is here defined as $100 (1 - \frac{c}{a + e})$.

TABLE 3.3 PUBLIC LIBRARY COLLECTIONS, NORTH CAROLINA, 1974

	North Carolina (a)	Southeastern Region (b)	United States (c)
<u>Print Materials (Volumes & Equivalents)</u>			
1. Book Collections (millions)	6.54	na	387.6
2. Bound Periodicals & Microforms	0.08	na	9.4
3. Total Print (millions)	6.62	54.9	397.0
4. Indicated Needs (millions)	15.53	142.2	591.4
5. Shortage (millions) <u>a/</u>	8.97	87.9	229.6
6. Index <u>b/</u>	43	39	67
<u>Nonprint Materials</u>			
7. Audiovisual Holdings (thousands)	136	na	8,309
8. Other Nonprint Holdings (thousands)	328	na	37,268
9. Total Nonprint Holdings (thousands)	464	2,914	45,577
10. Indicated Needs (thousands)	510	4,117	19,110
11. Shortage <u>a/</u> (thousands)	316	2,724	10,718
12. Index <u>b/</u>	91	71	239
<u>Estimated One-Time Costs to Bring Collections Up to Indicated Needs</u>			
13. Print Collections (millions)	\$ 50.	\$ 535.	\$ 1,417.
14. Nonprint Collections (millions)	\$ 1.3	\$ 28.1	\$ 107.8

a/ Shortages usually exceed the difference between "Indicated Minimum Needs" and "Actual" since some individual libraries hold collections larger than "Indicated Minimum Needs."

b/ Calculated as 100 (Holdings ÷ Indicated Needs).

TABLE 3.4 PUBLIC LIBRARIES COLLECTIONS, NORTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES,
1974 and 1962

	North Carolina			United States		
	1974 (a)	1962 (b)	% Changes (c)	1974 (d)	1962 (e)	% Changes (f)
1. Number of Libraries	124	101	23	8,307	6,565 ^{a/}	26.5
2. Population Served	5.31	4.64	14	198.6	155.7	27.6
<u>Print Materials</u>						
3. Holdings (millions)	6.62	4.03	64	397.0	241.4	64.5
4. Shortages (millions)	8.97	5.15	74	229.6	102.0	125.1
5. Fulfillment Index ^{b/}	42	44	-5	63	70.	-10.
6. Needed at '65 Standards (millions)	10.54	9.18	15	417.	343.4	21.
7. Minimum Shortage at '65 Standards (millions)	3.92	5.15	-24	55.	70.	-21
<u>Nonprint Materials</u>						
8. Holdings (millions)	0.46	na	na	45.6	na	na
9. Shortages ^{a/} (millions)	0.32	na	na	10.7	na	na
10. Fulfillment Index ^{b/}	59	na	na	81	na	na

^{a/} The population of public libraries was 7,527; survey responses were received from 6,589, and 6,565 of those reported adequately on collections.

^{b/} Calculated as $100 \left[1 - \frac{\text{Shortages}}{\text{Holdings} + \text{Shortages}} \right]$.

TABLE 3.5 PUBLIC LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS, NORTH CAROLINA, 1974

	North Carolina (a)	Southeastern Region (b)	United States (c)
1. Population Served (millions)	5.31	47.7	198.6
<u>Print Materials</u>			
2. Collections Held (millions)	6.62	54.9	397.0
3. Acquisitions (millions)	0.41	4.06	28.1
4. Indicated Needs (millions)	0.89	7.88	32.1
5. Shortage (millions)	0.48	4.07	9.5
6. Fulfillment Index <u>b/</u>	46	48	70
<u>Nonprint Materials</u>			
7. Collections Held (thousands)	464	2,914	45,577
8. Collections Indicated (thousands)	510	4,117	19,110
9. Audiovisual Acquisitions (thousands)	12	na	922
10. Other Nonprint Acquisitions (thousands)	23	na	1,835
11. Total Nonprint Acquisitions (thousands)	35	248	2,756
12. Indicated Needs (thousands)	51	412	1,903
13. Shortages (thousands)	34	284	1,112
14. Fulfillment Index <u>b/</u>	33	31	42
<u>Estimated Increment to 1974 Expenditures Which Would Have Permitted Acquiring Full Needs</u>			
15. Print Materials (millions)	\$ 3.32	\$ 25.3	\$ 65.7
16. Nonprint Materials (millions)	\$ 0.34	\$ 2.9	\$ 11.2

a/ Shortages exceed the difference between "Indicated Needs" and "Actual" since some individual libraries acquired materials in excess of the indicated minima.

b/ Calculated as $100 \left[1 - (\text{Shortages} + \text{Indicated Needs}) \right]$

TABLE 3.6 SPACE IN NORTH CAROLINA PUBLIC LIBRARIES, 1974

	North Carolina (a)	Southeastern Region (b)	United States (c)
1. Number of Libraries	124	1,013	8,307
2. Population Served (millions)	5.31	47.7	198.6
3. Space Reported (millions of sq.ft.)	1.29	10.38	80.47
4. Indicated Needs for Main Libraries (millions of sq.ft.)	3.19	28.59	119.13
5. Minimum Space Shortage (millions of sq.ft.)	1.95	18.50	54.47
6. Index (Line 3 ÷ Line 4)	40	36	68
7. Additional Space Needed as Proportion of Present Space (%): at least	151	178	68
<u>Population Served by Libraries with Less Than Indicated Space</u>			
8. Minimum Number (millions)	5.2	46.9	166.5
9. Proportion of Total (%): at least	98	98	84

TABLE 3.7 HOURS OF SERVICE, NORTH CAROLINA PUBLIC LIBRARIES, 1974

	North Carolina (a)	Southeastern Region (b)	United States (c)
1. Number of Libraries	124	1,013	8,307
2. Population Served (millions)	5.31	47.65	198.6
3. Population Served by Libraries Not Open as Much as Indicated Hours (millions)	3.09	26.90	99.7
4. Percent of Population Served by Libraries Not Open as Much as Indicated Hours	58	56	50
5. Estimated Budget Requirement to Extend Service to Indicated Hours (millions) ^{a/}	\$ 0.92	\$ 4.02	\$ 30.6
6. Libraries Serving Less Than 25,000 Population ("Small")	64	561	6,797
7. Population Served by "Small" Libraries (millions)	0.34	5.57	5,253
8. "Small" Libraries Open Fewer Than 45 Hours Per Week	53	396	37.9
9. Population Served by "Small" Libraries Open Less Than 45 Hours Per Week (millions)	0.20	3.12	18.8
10. Proportion of "Small" Library Clientele Having Access to Public Library Service Less Than 45 Hours Per Week (%)	61	56	50
11. Estimated Budget Need for "Small" Libraries to Extend Service to 45 Hours Per Week (millions)	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.73	\$ 12.4

^{a/} "Indicated Needs" for hours of service are:

66 hours per week for libraries serving populations of 25,000 or more;
45 hours per week for libraries serving populations of less than 25,000.

TABLE 3.8 PUBLIC LIBRARIES OPERATING EXPENDITURES,
NORTH CAROLINA, 1974

	North Carolina (a)	Southeastern Region (b)	United States (c)
1. Operating Expenditures Expected (millions)	\$ 49.28	\$ 460.8	\$ 1,977
2. Operating Expenditures, Actual (millions)	\$ 14.65	\$ 121.7	\$ 1,018
3. Shortfall in Expenditures (millions) <u>a/</u>	\$ 34.63	\$ 339.4	\$ 1,004
4. Operating Expenditures Fulfillment Index <u>b/</u>	30	26	49
<u>Operating Expenditures for Libraries</u> <u>Serving Populations of 25,000 or More</u>			
5. Expected (millions)	\$ 46.22	\$ 410.7	\$ 1,636
6. Actual (millions)	\$ 14.17	\$ 111.0	\$ 849
7. Shortfall (millions) <u>a/</u>	\$ 32.05	\$ 299.7	\$ 813
8. Fulfillment Index <u>b/</u>	31	27	50

a/ Many jurisdictions support libraries to provide services above the minimum levels; consequently, the sum of the shortages in other libraries is greater than the difference between aggregate minimum operating expenditures needed and the total actual operating expenditures.

b/ Fulfillment Index = 100 (1 - shortage/need).

TABLE 3.9 PUBLIC LIBRARIES OPERATING EXPENDITURES, NORTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES,
1974 AND 1962

	North Carolina			United States		
	1974 (a)	1962 (b)	% Changes (c)	1974 (d)	1962 (e)	% Changes (f)
1. Operating Expenditures (millions)	\$14.65	\$ 3.70	296	\$1,018	\$317	221.
2. Population Served (millions)	5.31	4.64	14	198.6	\$155.7	27.6
3. Minimum Operating Expenditures Needed (millions)	\$49.28	\$20.76	137	\$1,977	\$756	162.
4. Shortage (millions) ^{a/}	\$34.63	\$17.06	103	\$1,004	\$439	129.
5. Fulfillment Index ^{b/}	30	18	67	49.2	41.9	17.4
6. Operating Expenditures Per Capita (average)	\$ 2.76	\$ 0.80	245	\$ 5.13	\$ 2.04	151.
7. "Requirements" if Indicator Used in 1965 Were Applicable (millions)	\$23.2	\$20.76	12	\$ 876	\$756	15.8
8. Operating Expenditures in 1975 Dollars (millions) ^{c/}	\$15.98	\$ 7.96	101	\$1,110	\$682	63.
9. Operating Expenditures Per Capita in 1975 Dollars ^{c/}	\$ 3.01	\$ 1.72	75	\$ 5.60	\$ 4.39	28.

^{a/} Some jurisdictions support libraries to provide services above the minimum levels; consequently, the sum of the shortages in other libraries is greater than the difference between aggregate minimum operating expenditures needed and the total actual operating expenditures.

^{b/} Fulfillment Index = 100 (1 - shortage/need).

^{c/} Using Implicit Price Deflators for state and local government purchases of goods and services, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

4. SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS IN NORTH CAROLINA

Based on a State sample of 429 North Carolina school library/media centers reporting in accordance with the LIBGIS I collection of information on school library/media centers, estimates have been prepared for the school library/media centers of North Carolina for 1974. National estimates of resources of school library/media centers were published by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) in Statistics of Public School Library/Media Centers, Fall 1974, NCES, 1977. Analytic data comparing resources to indicated needs were published in National Inventory of Library Needs, 1974, National Commissioners on Libraries and Information Science, 1977.

It is estimated that 2,000 of North Carolina's schools had libraries or media centers (650 in secondary schools) in 1974. One million, one hundred sixty thousand pupils were served by those library/media centers. (See Table 4.1)

Staffing

The school library/media centers of North Carolina had about 1,900 professional staff and 580 support staff. These figures were very inadequate compared with the indicated needs expressed as guidelines for the Inventory, based on professional estimates of staffing required for fully-developed media programs. With respect to professional staff, both elementary and secondary school centers averaged a little less than half of the target staffing. Fewer than 10% of all library/media centers (180 in all) met the guidelines for professional staff. These were for the most part elementary school centers, and they were, on the average, smaller schools than those not meeting the needs indicator. (See Table 4.1)

Among the nation's 74,600 school library/media centers, the average professional staffing was in October, 1974, 0.84 professionals and 0.52 support staff, which were 39% and 12%, respectively, of the expected staffing of the average school library, based on the indicators of need related to school enrollments.

Libraries in the Southeastern region reported relatively high professional staffing in proportion to indicated need with 46%, the highest of the four regions. On the other hand, the staffing with support personnel relative to indicated need was only 8%, the lowest of the four regions.

North Carolina reported professional staffing, statewide, of 47% of indicated need for its schools, identical to the regional average, and higher than the relative adequacy reached by the nation as a whole. For support staff, North Carolina reported 7% on the average, distinctly below the national average and apparently marginally below that for the region. (See Table 4.2)

The shortage of staff in North Carolina's secondary school library/media centers could have been filled with additional expenditures of \$21 million. The shortages of library/media center staff in elementary and combined school library/media centers could have been filled by an additional expenditure of \$34 million. (See Table 4.2)

With respect to professional staff alone, about \$7.5 million (of the \$21 million) would have met the shortage in secondary school library/media centers. The corresponding figure for North Carolina's elementary and combined schools would have been about \$13 million, an incremental amount a little greater than the total spent by such schools in 1974 for both professional and support staff for library/media centers. (See Table 4.2)

Collections

Nationally, the average collections for school library/media centers reported in 1974 was 6,990 print volumes and 1,300 nonprint items. For the average school library/media center in the nation, in terms of enrollment served, the indicated need is for 13,900 print volumes and an equal number of nonprint items, for a fully adequate library/media center program. The indexes of adequacy

nationally were 50% in books and 9% in audiovisual materials.

The Southeastern region reported collections, relative to the indicated needs for the reporting schools, of 53% for books and 12% for nonprint materials. These are in both cases the highest indexes among the four regions.

North Carolina, in turn, reported 59% for print volumes and 15% for audiovisual materials. These figures exceed the national averages and the regional averages, but are below the best state performance in the region in both. Those were 60% for books by Virginia and 19% for audiovisuals by Florida. (See Table 4.3)

Secondary school library/media centers were better stocked with books, relative to indicated needs, than elementary and combined schools' facilities, by a modest margin (61% of need vs. 58%). By a slim margin of 15% to 14%, the reverse was true for audiovisual collections. (See Table 4.3)

The additional funds which would be necessary to fill completely these sizeable shortages in school library/media center collections in North Carolina, as of 1974, approached \$200 million in all. This contrasts with total materials expenditures of the order of \$7 million in that year. Roughly two-thirds of deficit is for materials needed by elementary and combined schools' library/media centers. The investment needed to bring collections up to "par" in respect to nonprint materials is about twice that needed to fill print materials shortages. (See Table 4.4)

Acquisitions

The acquisitions criteria or targets for a fully adequate program, to maintain currency in the collections for the national average school's size of 1974 collections and enrollment served, are 1,400 books per year and 1,390 items

of nonprint materials. The national averages in 1974 were 537 books and 151 nonprint items acquired (38% and 11%, respectively).

The Southeastern region reported substantially the same performances as the rest of the nation, 39% and 13%. These figures are relative to the collections and enrollments in the Southeast's schools. For comparison, that performance would have meant acquisitions for the hypothetical national average school of 546 books and 181 audiovisual items.

North Carolina's performance with respect to acquisitions was similar to that of the Southeast as a whole and of the nation, with 36% for books and 11% for nonprint materials. The neighboring state of Virginia reported about 80% of expected acquisitions of books and about 20% of expected acquisitions for nonprint items, leading the Southeastern region in 1974. (See Table 4.5)

Secondary school library/media centers' acquisitions were substantially higher than those of elementary and combined schools' centers in North Carolina in 1974, relative to needs. The acquisitions index for print materials was 42% for secondary school centers and 32% for those of elementary and combined schools. For nonprint materials acquisitions, the corresponding indexes were 13% and 10%. (See Table 4.5)

In dollar terms, materials acquisitions expenditures would be multiplied several-fold if each school library/media center acquired both print and nonprint materials annually at the indicated rates. The aggregate materials' budget for secondary school library/media centers would be near \$14 million per year, and for all North Carolina's elementary and combined schools' centers, over \$21 million. (See Table 4.5)

Space

The indicated space needed by the composite average school library/media center is 4,700 square feet of net assignable space. The average, nationally, is 2,344 square feet, or 50%. The Southeast is essentially identical with the national average; its library/media centers reported 49% of indicated needs for space.

North Carolina reported school library/media centers housed in 60% of indicated needs for space--somewhat better than the national and regional averages. That aggregate figure of 60% summarizes a wide range of situations, however. Secondary school library/media centers have an index of 77%, while elementary and combined school library/media centers have 49% of needed space in the aggregate. However, some libraries at both levels meet the indicated space needs and exceed them: about 80 (of 650) at the secondary level and about 140 (of 1,360) elementary and combined school media centers. Considering the fact that some centers have more space than minimum needs, the shortages in space, aggregating 4.47 million square feet, amount to 48% of North Carolina's total minimum indicated needs for space. (See Table 4.7)

Hours of Service

Nationally, the average school library/media center reported that it was open to pupils 33 hours per week, or 10% more than the indicator of need of a minimum of 30 hours per week. More than one-sixth of the school library/media centers, however, feel short of the 30 hours per week. Those centers served almost 11% of the pupils in the nation.

In the Southeastern region, only 4% of pupils served by library/media centers have access less than 30 hours per week. The region's school library/media centers are open an average of 35 hours per week.

North Carolina's school library/media centers average above the Southeastern level--open 37 hours on the average. Only 1% of the pupils are served by school library/media centers open fewer than 30 hours per week, none of them in secondary schools, according to reports from the sample of North Carolina schools. Additional expenditures estimated at \$180,000 would have enabled all library/media centers in North Carolina to be open at least 30 hours per week.

Operating Expenditures

The average school library/media center in the nation (serving 589 pupils) had operating expenditures in 1974, exclusive of salaries, of \$4,872. A similar school facility in the Southeast generally, or in North Carolina, was on the average funded at about the same level.

Secondary school library/media centers in North Carolina had total operating expenditures, other than salaries and wages, of \$4.1 million, which averaged \$6,300 per center, or \$8.90 per pupil. Elementary and combined school library/media centers expended \$5.4 million in 1974, excluding staff costs, which amounted on the average to \$3,970 per center or \$7.80 per pupil. Salaries and wages amounted in total to a little more than twice the "other" expenditures, at both levels.

The guideline for operating expenditures to provide adequately for a fully developed library/media program serving a proactive role in curriculum development and pupil-centered learning is much greater. For the national average school, it is between \$65,000 and \$70,000, exclusive of salaries. A few library/media centers in the nation (0.3% of all), reported that their operating budgets met the criterion in 1974. Among North Carolina's school library/media centers, 2.3% reached 20% of the guideline, as compared with 5.2% nationally. Almost 20% of North Carolina's centers spent as much or more than 10% of the guideline amount, roughly equal to the nation's 22% of centers.

TABLE 4.1 SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS STAFF SUMMARY, NORTH CAROLINA, 1974

	<u>Elementary & Combined (a)</u>	<u>Secondary (b)</u>	<u>All Schools (c)</u>
1. Numbers of Library/Media Centers	1,360	650	2,000
2. Pupils Served (thousands)	690	460	1,160
<u>Professional Staffing</u>			
3. Staff Indicated	2,500	1,540	4,040
4. Staff Actual	1,150	750	1,900
5. Staff Index [(4) + (3)]	46	49	47
6. Number of Libraries Staffed to Indicated Need	170	15	180
7. Pupil Membership in Schools Not Staffed to Indicated Need (thousands)	645	455	1,100
<u>Support Staffing</u>			
8. Staff Indicated	4,730	3,080	7,810
9. Staff Actual	320	250	580
10. Staff Index [(9) + (8)]	07	08	07
11. Number of Libraries Staffed to Indicated Need	0	0	0

TABLE 4.2 SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS STAFFING AND SALARIES,
NORTH CAROLINA AND U.S., 1974

	<u>North Carolina</u> (a)	<u>United States</u> (b)
<u>Secondary School Library/Media Centers</u>		
1. Professional Staff (thousands)	0.75	27.6
2. Shortage in Professional Staff (thousands)	0.79	31.7
3. Support Staff (thousands)	0.25	17.3
4. Shortage in Support Staff (thousands)	2.83	100.6
5. Salaries Actual (million)	\$ 8.2	\$ 376.7
6. Salaries Needed for Staff Shortages (million)	\$21.	\$ 850.
<u>Elementary and Combined School Library/Media Centers</u>		
7. Professional Staff (thousands)	1.15	35.0
8. Shortage in Professional Staff (thousands)	1.35	69.0
9. Support Staff (thousands)	0.32	21.5
10. Shortage in Support Staff (thousands)	4.41	185.8
11. Salaries Actual (million)	\$12.6	\$ 441.5
12. Salaries Needed for Staff Shortages (million)	\$34.	\$1,560.

**TABLE 4.3 SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS COLLECTIONS,
NORTH CAROLINA, 1974**

	<u>Elementary & Combined (a)</u>	<u>Secondary (b)</u>	<u>All Schools (c)</u>
1. Number of Libraries	1,360	650	2,000
2. Pupil Membership	690	460	1,160
<u>Print Materials</u>			
3. Volumes Held, Including Micro- form (millions)	9.69	5.88	15.58
4. Indicated Need (millions)	16.61	9.64	26.24
5. Shortages (millions)	7.01	3.82	10.71
6. Index	58	61	59
7. Estimated Library/Media Centers with Print Collections Indicated	40	40	80
8. Estimated Pupils in Schools with "Adequate" Print Collections (thousands)	19	24	43
<u>Audiovisual and Other Nonprint Materials</u>			
9. Items Held (millions)	2.46	1.38	3.84
10. Indicated Needs (millions)	16.61	9.64	26.25
11. Shortages (millions)	14.15	8.26	22.41
12. Index	15	14	15

TABLE 4.4 SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS COLLECTIONS,
NORTH CAROLINA AND U.S., 1974

	<u>North Carolina</u> (a)	<u>United States</u> (b)
<u>Secondary School Library/Media Centers</u>		
1. Print Volumes Held (millions)	5.88	208.6
2. Shortages in Print Materials (millions)	3.82	205.6
3. Nonprint Items Held (millions)	1.38	36.0
4. Shortages in Nonprint Items (millions)	8.26	376.1
5. Expenditures in 1974 for Print Materials (millions)	\$ 2.2	\$ 93.
6. Expenditures in 1974 for Nonprint Materials (millions)	\$ 1.1	\$ 40.
7. One-Time Expenditures to Bring Collections Up to Needs (millions)	\$ 66.	\$4,438
<u>Elementary and Combined School Library/Media Centers</u>		
8. Print Volumes Held (millions)	9.69	313.1
9. Shortages in Print Materials (millions)	7.01	320.9
10. Nonprint Items Held (millions)	2.46	60.8
11. Shortages in Nonprint Items (millions)	14.14	566.1
12. Expenditures in 1974 for Print Materials (millions)	\$ 2.3	\$ 98.
13. Expenditures in 1974 for Nonprint Materials (millions)	\$ 1.2	\$ 47.
14. One-Time Expenditures to Bring Collections Up to Needs (millions)	\$129.	\$5,350.

TABLE 4.5 SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS ACQUISITIONS OF MATERIALS,
NORTH CAROLINA, 1974

	<u>Elementary & Combined (a)</u>	<u>Secondary (b)</u>	<u>All Schools (c)</u>
1. Number of Libraries	1,360	650	2,000
2. Pupil Membership (millions)	690	460	1,160
<u>Print Materials</u>			
3. Volumes Acquired (thousands)	538	406	944
4. Indicated Need (thousands)	1,670	970	2,638
5. Shortages (thousands)	1,155	594	1,750
6. Index	32	42	36
7. Estimated Library/Media Centers Acquiring Indicated Amounts	40	50	90
8. Estimated Pupils in Library/ Media Centers Acquiring Indicated Amounts (thousands)	15	37	52
<u>Audiovisual and Other Nonprint Materials</u>			
9. Items Acquired (thousands)	165	122	287
10. Indicated Need (thousands)	1,661	964	2,625
11. Shortages (thousands)	1,498	844	2,342
12. Index	10	13	11

TABLE 4.6 SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS ACQUISITIONS,
NORTH CAROLINA AND U.S., 1974

	<u>North Carolina</u> (a)	<u>United States</u> (b)
<u>Secondary School Library/Media Centers</u>		
1. Print Volumes Acquired (millions)	0.41	17.0
2. Shortfall in Print Acquisitions (millions)	0.59	26.2
3. Nonprint Items Acquired (millions)	0.12	4.55
4. Shortfall in Nonprint Acquisitions (millions)	0.84	37.33
5. Expenditures in 1974 for Materials (millions)	\$ 3.3	\$ 133.
6. Estimated Increment to 1974 Expenditures Required to Reach Indicated Pace of Acquisitions (millions)	\$ 10.6	\$ 474.
<u>Elementary and Combined School Library/Media Centers</u>		
7. Print Volumes Acquired (millions)	0.54	23.0
8. Shortfall in Print Acquisitions (millions)	1.16	43.0
9. Nonprint Items Acquired (millions)	0.16	6.69
10. Shortfall in Nonprint Acquisitions (millions)	1.50	56.59
11. Expenditures in 1974 for Materials (millions)	\$ 3.5	\$ 145.
12. Estimated Increment to 1974 Expenditures Required to Reach Indicated Pace of Acquisitions (millions)	\$ 18.1	\$ 583.

TABLE 4.7 SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS SPACE,
NORTH CAROLINA AND U.S., 1974

	<u>North Carolina</u>	<u>United States</u>
	(a)	(b)
<u>Secondary School Library/Media Centers</u>		
1. Number of Library/Media Centers	650	22,315
2. Pupil Membership (millions)	460	18,610
3. Net Assigned Space (millions of sq.ft.)	2.84	78.6
4. Indicated Space Needed (millions of sq.ft.)	3.70	148.9
5. Shortages (millions of sq.ft.)	1.60	81.6
6. Index	77	53
7. Number of Library/Media Centers Having Space Indicated	80	3,290
8. Proportion of Students Served by Library/Media Centers Having Space Indicated	9.3	7.4
<u>Elementary and Combined School Library/Media Centers</u>		
9. Number of Library/Media Centers	1,360	52,310
10. Pupil Membership (millions)	690	25,310
11. Net Assigned Space (millions of sq.ft.)	2.72	96.3
12. Indicated Space Needed (millions of sq.ft.)	5.54	202.5
13. Shortages (millions of sq.ft.)	2.87	123.1
14. Index	49	48
15. Number of Library/Media Centers Having Space Indicated	140	4,820
16. Proportion of Students Served by Library/Media Centers Having Space Indicated	5.4	6.0

**TABLE 4.8 HOURS OF SERVICE IN SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS,
NORTH CAROLINA AND U.S., 1974**

	<u>North Carolina</u> (a)	<u>United States</u> (b)
<u>Secondary School Library/Media Centers</u>		
1. Average Hours of Service Per Library	37.9	37
2. Number of Library/Media Centers	650	22,315
3. Proportion Reporting Fewer Than 30 Hours per Week	0	4.7
<u>Elementary and Combined School Library/Media Centers</u>		
4. Average Hours of Service Per Library	36.6	32
5. Number of Library/Media Centers	1,360	52,310
6. Proportion Reporting Fewer Than 30 Hours per Week	4.0	21.9
7. Proportion of Pupils in School with Fewer than 30 Hours/Week of Library/Media Service	1.4	16.9
8. Estimated Cost to Increase Hours of Service to at Least 30 for All Library/ Media Centers (millions) ^{a/}	\$ 0.18	\$ 33.

^{a/} This is the estimated amount required to provide for 30 hours per week, at the same level of staffing the centers are now providing.

**TABLE 4.9 OPERATING EXPENDITURES FOR SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS,
NORTH CAROLINA AND U.S., 1974**

	<u>North Carolina</u> (a)	<u>United States</u> (b)
<u>Secondary School Library/Media Centers</u>		
1. Operating Expenditures, Other Than Salaries (millions)	\$ 4.1	\$ 169.
2. Salaries and Wages	\$ 8.2	\$ 377.
3. Total Operating Expenditures	\$ 12.3	\$ 546.
4. Indicated Need for Operating Expenditures Except Salaries and Wages	\$ 53.2	\$2,140.
<u>Elementary and Combined School Library/Media Centers</u>		
5. Operating Expenditures, Other Than Salaries (millions)	\$ 5.4	\$ 194.
6. Salaries and Wages	\$ 12.6	\$ 442.
7. Total Operating Expenditures	\$ 18.1	\$ 636.
8. Indicated Need for Operating Expenditures Except Salaries and Wages	\$ 79.7	\$2,912.
<u>All School Library/Media Centers</u>		
9. Proportion of Library/Media Centers Reaching 20% of Indicated Operating Expenditures Other than Salaries (%)	2.3	5.2
10. Proportion of Library/Media Centers Reaching 10% of Indicated Operating Expenditures Other than Salaries (%)	19.7	21.9

5. ACADEMIC LIBRARIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

The 114 academic libraries in North Carolina which reported to the 1975 survey of college and university libraries conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) had 224,000 students. Of those, 19,300 were graduate students. The full-time equivalent faculty was 10,700. (See Table 5.1).

Staffing

The professional staff reported by North Carolina's academic libraries in 1974 was 724, or 91% of indicated needs, significantly better than the national average of 75%. North Carolina's university libraries, with a professional staff index of 95 (compared to the national average of 82), and two-year college libraries, with an index of 97, in contrast to 57 for the nation as a whole, are especially outstanding. Nonetheless, the unmet needs amounted to 163 library professionals, or 21% of needs for the academic libraries of North Carolina as a group. (See Table 5.1) Public institutions account for 133 of the shortage, which is nearly one-fourth of total needs for that group of 72 institutions. Shortages amount to 13% of needs for private institutions. (See Table 5.10)

Three-fourths of the students, undergraduate and graduate, in North Carolina institutions of higher education are served by libraries not fully meeting the professional staff needs indicated. (See Table 5.1)

As compared with the situation in 1963, professional staffing is very similar--with a deficit at that time also of about 20% of needs. These figures are better than the national averages, (about 25% in 1963 and 30% in 1975). North Carolina's university and four-year college libraries have fallen slightly behind, as their aggregate professional staffing has increased by 82% in 12 years, but the unfilled needs as measured by the Inventory's Indicator have increased from 55 to 102, or 85%. On the other hand, two-year colleges in North Carolina improved over the 12 years from library professional staffing in the aggregate of about 66% of need to about 78%, a figure well above the U.S. average for two-year college libraries or learning resource centers of 55%. (See Table 5.2)

North Carolina's academic libraries were less well staffed with support personnel in 1975. University libraries had no shortages of support staff, and on the whole had 13% above the minimum indicated support staff. Shortages in four-year college libraries and especially in two-year college libraries were substantial--517 in all, or 29% of total indicated need for all academic libraries in North Carolina. This is, however, a deficiency widely shared; the U.S. average for all academic libraries is 33%. Only 12% of North Carolina's libraries were fully staffed with respect to support staff. (See Table 5.1)

The expenditures for salaries and wages for academic libraries in North Carolina in 1975 amounted to nearly \$19 million. The additional funding that would have been needed to meet fully the staff requirements in that year is \$5.4 million, of which \$4-1/4 million would have been needed by public institutions. (See Tables 5.1 and 5.10)

Collections

In all, North Carolina academic libraries reported 17.4 million items, almost 1 million of which were nonprint items, in 1975. In total, the collections exceeded minimum indicated needs by 9%. For the United States as a whole, collections aggregated 98% of needs.

However, the sum of shortages in individual academic libraries in North Carolina amounted to 3-1/4 million, or 21% of needs. (See Table 5.3)

The shortages were greatest in two-year college libraries/learning resource centers, where the collections were one-half of indicated needs. This is also the relative adequacy of collections for two-year college libraries throughout the country, as a group.

The public institutions of North Carolina were short 2.4 million items, and the private institutions about 0.9 million. (See Table 5.11)

Sixty percent of all North Carolina students, and 56% of faculty, are served by libraries not fully meeting indicated collections. On the other hand, only 19% of graduate students are served by academic libraries without adequate collections. (See Table 5.3)

Expenditures for collection materials in 1975 amounted to \$10.8 million, including \$2.5 million for periodicals. The indicated shortages in collections, if filled at the average unit costs reported in 1975, would require one-time catch-up expenditures of about \$35 to \$36 million. Of this, \$20 million was needed by the two-year college libraries. Public institutions needed about \$27 million and private ones about \$9 million. (See Tables 5.3 and 5.11)

The relative adequacy of collections in North Carolina as a whole has not improved since the review in 1965 based on 1963 data. University and four-year college libraries have increased collections by 174%, from an aggregate of fewer than 6 million volumes to more than 15 million. Shortages have increased modestly, from 1 million to 1-1/3 million, so the net change has been an improvement in those collections, to a relative position distinctly above that for the U.S. as a whole. Two-year college libraries in North Carolina are sadly deficient in collections, with shortages of almost 2 million volumes--exceeding the collections now available. For the state, the total effect is a slight decline compared with 1963. This parallels the U.S. experience. (See Table 5.4)

Acquisitions

Academic libraries in North Carolina added 945,000 items--160,000 nonprint and 785,000 volumes of print materials, in 1974. This compared with indicated needs for acquiring 1,034,000 items, for aggregate acquisitions of 91% of indicated needs, considering North Carolina's academic libraries collectively. Some libraries acquired more than minimum needs, and others fell short by more than the 9% overall deficit, so that more than a quarter million additional items would have been necessary to fill the acquisition needs of every academic library in North Carolina for replacement and updating of their collections, not considering the deficits in size of collections. (See Table 5.5)

The two-year colleges as a group acquired about one-quarter million items, almost 30% in excess of their indicated minimum needs for collection maintenance. Since almost all two-year college libraries in the state had a deficit in collections, this excess of 90,000 acquisitions over minimum maintenance needs reduced to a small degree the deficit in collections of nearly 2 million items. However, some two-year college libraries fell short of indicated needs for acquisitions; hence, were in more serious deficit position at the end of 1974 than at the beginning. Nonprint acquisitions were dominantly (100,000) by two-year college libraries/learning resource centers.

Four-year college libraries as a group acquired essentially the minimum amount of materials needed for maintenance. Some individual four-year libraries fell short of needed acquisitions, by amounts aggregating 83,000. The collections deficit of 1 million volumes and nonprint items for North Carolina's four-year college libraries thus increased somewhat over the year.

University libraries in North Carolina acquired only about two-thirds of their indicated minimum maintenance needs. Some university libraries hold collections equal to the indicated minimum collection needs, and may have deferred acquisitions under financial pressure as a temporary expedient. Other university libraries had deficits in collections (totalling one-third of a million volumes), and for each of these, a shortfall in 1974 acquisitions necessarily meant deterioration of an already inadequate size of collection.

The expenditures for acquiring collection materials in 1974 reported for all North Carolina academic libraries were \$10.8 million. Another \$3.1 million would have been needed in that year, it is estimated, to acquire the indicated minimum needs for maintenance of currency and condition of collections. Of that amount, 60% would have been needed by university libraries. About two-thirds of the acquisition needs are by public institutions. (See Tables 5.5 and 5.11)

Space

Academic libraries in North Carolina were in 1974 reasonably adequately housed on the whole, according to the summary data reported. Shortages of space among all North Carolina's academic libraries amounted to about one-sixth of total needs, compared to nearly one-fourth in the nation as a whole. Sixty percent of North Carolina's academic libraries were short of space, and 65% of academic libraries for the country as a whole. (See Table 5.6)

Two-year college libraries/learning resource centers were less adequately housed than four-year college and university libraries. Almost 70% of the two-year institutions' libraries were short of space. Their total space shortage, a quarter million square feet, was nearly half that for all academic libraries in the state.

Two-thirds of students in North Carolina are served by libraries short of space according to the guidelines adopted here. Since this is greater than the proportion of libraries not meeting space needs, the larger institutions' libraries are on the average less well housed than smaller ones, particularly among universities and among two-year colleges.

Private universities and colleges are generally well housed, with aggregate shortages only 8% of need, and total space occupied 44% in excess of total need. Public institutions have 21% shortages, and 13% total overages. (See Table 5.10)

Hours of Service

According to reports of academic libraries in North Carolina, only one library, serving a public two-year college, was open to students less than 60 hours per week. The average hours per week, for all academic libraries in North Carolina, was 72. Looking at the same data, weighted by number of students, the average student in North Carolina's institutions of higher education had access to her/his academic library 83 hours per week. For comparison, the average hours per week for academic libraries nationwide was 74, and the average hours per student was 82. (See Tables 5.6 and 5.10)

The estimated incremental cost for 1974 to extend hours to 60 per week for the one academic library in North Carolina not then open as much as 60 hours, was about \$9,000. To extend hours of all North Carolina university libraries to 100 per week would have cost \$169,000, it is estimated.

Operating Expenditures

The criterion for operating expenditures for academic libraries is 6% of "General and Educational Expenditures." Thirty-one percent of North Carolina's institutions reported operating expenditures in 1974 of that level, compared with 25% nationally. Among universities, however, none of the North Carolina institutions reported expenditures meeting that expectation. Libraries/learning resource centers of two-year colleges as a group reported operating expenditures 90% of the guideline, and four-year college libraries as a group spent at the same level. (See Table 5.8)

The shortfall in library expenditures was almost \$15 million, nearly one-third of expected expenditures according to the guideline, nearly \$11 million of that attributable to university libraries. The shortfall amounted to \$96 per student in the below-expectation institutions, on the average. For the universities considered as a group, the shortfall was \$220 per student.

Private institutions spent \$202 per student on library operating expenditures, compared with \$130 for public institutions. The shortfall per student in below-criterion private institutions was \$73, and in public institutions it was \$106. (See Table 5.11)

From 1963 to 1975, North Carolina's operating expenditures performance against the "expected" declined, on the whole, from an index of 79 to an index of 69. This is partly attributable to a rise in the guideline from 5% of the institutions' General and Educational Expenditures to 6%. The U.S. average fell over the same period from 68 to 63. Thus, North Carolina lost ground relative to current guidelines, relative to U.S. performance, and in terms of the percentage of total General and Educational Expenditures of the institutions. Libraries of

two-year institutions in North Carolina are still strong in operating expenditures relative to other U.S. two-year colleges. University and four-year college libraries in North Carolina now are on the average only slightly above the U.S. average. (See Table 5.9)

TABLE 5.1 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES STAFFING, NORTH CAROLINA, 1975

	Total (a)	Universities (b)	Four Year (c)	Two Year (d)
1. Number of Libraries	114	4	43	67
2. Students Served (thousands)	224	50	96	78
3. Graduate Students (thousands)	19	12	7	0
4. Faculty (FTE: hundreds)	107	27	48	32
<u>Professional Staff</u>				
5. Staff Indicated	792	226	340	225
6. Staff, Actual	724	214	291	218
7. Staff Shortages <u>a/</u>	163	30	72	61
8. Professional Staff Index <u>b/</u>	91	95	86	97
9. Professional Staff Fulfillment Index <u>c/</u>	79	87	79	73
10. Students Served, Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	75	82	82	62
11. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	73	79	79	57
12. Graduate Students in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	75	74	78	na
<u>Support Staffing</u>				
13. Staff Indicated	1,774	488	728	559
14. Staff, Actual	1,349	553	570	226
15. Staff Shortages <u>a/</u>	517	0	182	334
16. Support Staff Index <u>b/</u>	76	113	78	40
17. Support Staff Fulfillment Index <u>c/</u>	71	100	75	40
18. Libraries with Full Support Staff (%)	12	100	19	3
19. Salaries, Actual (million)	\$ 18.87	\$ 7.45	\$ 7.32	\$ 4.10
20. Salaries, Estimated Need for Staff Shortages (million)	\$ 5.36	\$ 0.45	\$ 2.08	\$ 2.83

a/ Since some libraries have actual staff in excess of the minimum need shown by "Staff Indicated," the sum of shortages and actuals in general exceeds the Staff Indicated.

b/ Staff Index = 100 (Actual/Indicated).

c/ Staff Fulfillment Index = 100 (1-shortage/indicated).

TABLE 5.2 PROFESSIONAL STAFF IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES, NORTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES
1975 and 1963

	North Carolina			United States		
	1975 (a)	1963 ^{a/} (b)	Change(%) (c)	1975 (d)	1963 (e)	Change(%) (f)
1. Number of Libraries	114	59	93	3,026	2,075	46
2. Professional Staff, Total	724	311	133	22,880	11,200	104
3. Identified Gaps	163	72	126	9,759	3,848	154
4. Professional Staff (2) as Percentage of (2 + 3) ^{c/}	82	81	1	70	74	-5.
<u>Universities & Four-Year Colleges ^{d/}</u>						
5. Number of Libraries	47	39	21	1,905	1,484	28
6. Professional Staff	505	278	82	19,011	10,231	86
7. Gaps ^{b/}	102	55	85	6,529	2,753	137
8. Professional Staff (6) as Percentage of (6 + 7) ^{c/}	83	83	0	73	79	-8
<u>Two-Year Colleges</u>						
9. Number of Libraries	67	20	235	1,121	591	90
10. Professional Staff	218	33	561	3,869	969	299
11. Gaps	61	17	259	3,230	1,095	195
12. Professional Staff (10) as Percentage of (10 + 11) ^{c/}	78	66	18	55	47	17

a/ Reported by National Inventory of Library Needs, ALA, 1965, except as otherwise indicated, and except for derived percentages.

b/ This data for the State for 1963 is estimated, using data from the primary source, supplemented by information from the Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities, 1962-63, Institutional Data, U.S. DHEW, 1964.

c/ This approximates, but is not identical to, the "professional staff fulfillment indexes" described in the text and presented in other tables; this variant is used here for comparison to available 1963 data.

d/ In the 1963 Inventory, institutions of higher education were classified as two-year and four-year, the latter category including universities.

TABLE 5.3 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES COLLECTIONS, NORTH CAROLINA, 1975

	Total (a)	Universities (b)	Four-Year (c)	Two-Year (d)
1. Aggregate Collection (millions)	17.40	8.42	7.14	1.85
2. Nonprint Collection (included in line 1) (millions)	0.95	0.32	0.24	0.39
3. Collections Open Less Than 60 Hours Per Week (thousands)	49	0	0	49
4. Indicated Need (millions)	15.95	5.1	7.1	3.8
5. Shortages (millions) ^{a/}	3.27	0.32	1.01	1.95
6. Collections Index (100[(1)/(4)])	109	165	101	49
7. Collections Fulfillment Index 100[1-(5)/(4)]	79	94	86	49
8. Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	60	33	43	96
9. Graduate Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	19	18	20	NA
10. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	56	29	44	95
11. Expenditures for Periodicals, 1975 (million)	2.52	1.09	1.26	0.17
12. Expenditures for All Collection Materials, 1975 (million)	\$ 10.81	\$ 3.64	\$ 4.64	\$ 2.53
13. Incremental Expenditures to Fulfill Indicated Needs (million)	\$ 35.6	\$ 3.9	\$ 11.6	\$20.1

^{a/} Shortages for any group of libraries generally exceed the difference between Indicated Need and Aggregate Collection since some libraries have collections in excess of the minimum Indicated Need.

TABLE 5.4 PRINT COLLECTIONS IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES, NORTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES
1975 AND 1963

	<u>North Carolina</u>			<u>United States</u>		
	1975 (a)	1963 (b)	Change(%) (c)	1975 (a)	1963 (b)	Change(%) (c)
1. Number of Libraries	114	59	93	3,026	2,075	46
2. Collections Total (millions of volumes)	17.40	5.98	191	612	215	185
3. Identified Gaps ^{a/} (millions of volumes)	3.27	1.09	200	158	55.3	186
4. Collections (2) as Percentage of (2+3) ^{b/}	84	85	-1	79	80	-1
<u>Universities and Four-Year Colleges ^{c/}</u>						
5. Number of Libraries	47	39	21	1,905	1,484	28
6. Collections (millions of volumes)	15.56	5.68	174	569		
7. Gaps ^{a/} (millions of volumes)	1.33	.98	36	124	47.4	162
8. Collections (6) as Percentage of (6+7) ^{c/}	92	85	8	82		
<u>Two-Year Colleges</u>						
9. Number of Libraries	67	20	235	1,121	591	90
10. Collections (millions of volumes)	1.85	.30	517	43		
11. Gaps (millions of volumes)	1.95	.11	1,670	44	7.9	457
12. Collections (10) as Percentage of (10+11) ^{b/}	49	73	-33	49		

^{a/} "Gaps" for 1963 excluded consideration of 129 four-year institutions which held 300,000 or more volumes.

^{b/} This approximates, but is not identical to, the "Collections Fulfillment Index;" this variant is used for comparison with available 1963 data.

^{c/} In the 1965 inventory, universities were not separately identified from four-year institutions.

TABLE 5.5 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES ACQUISITIONS, NORTH CAROLINA, 1975

	Total (a)	Universities (b)	Four-Year (c)	Two-Year (d)
1. Total Holdings (millions)	17.40	8.42	7.14	1.85
2. Aggregate Acquisitions (thousands)	945	297	402	246
3. Nonprint Acquisitions (included in 2) (thousands)	161	32	29	100
4. Indicated Acquisitions Needed (thousands)	1034	437	407	190
5. Shortages (thousands) <u>a/</u>	263	150	83	30
6. Acquisition ^a Index <u>b/</u>	91	68	99	129
7. Acquisitions Fulfillment Index <u>c/</u>	75	66	80	84
8. Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	57	92	57	34
9. Graduate Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	83	90	72	NA
10. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	60	92	58	37
11. Implied Collection Renewal Interval (years)	18	28	18	8
12. Nonprint to Total Acquisitions Ratio (%)	17	11	7	41
13. Expenditures in 1975 for Acquisitions of Collection Material (million)	\$10.81	\$ 3.64	\$ 4.64	\$ 2.53
14. Incremental Expenditures to Acquire Full Indicated Need (million)	\$ 3.11	\$ 1.84	\$ 0.96	\$ 0.31

a/ Shortages, for any group of libraries, generally exceeds the difference between Indicated Acquisitions Needed and Aggregate Acquisitions, because some libraries acquire in excess of the minimum Indicated Acquisitions.

b/ Aggregate Acquisitions (line 2) as a percentage of Indicated Acquisitions Needed (line 4).

c/ $100 [- (\text{line 5} \div \text{line 4})]$

TABLE 5.6 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SPACE, NORTH CAROLINA, 1975

	Total (a)	Universities (b)	Four-Year (c)	Two-Year (d)
1. Indicated Space Need (million square feet)	3.29	1.14	1.46	.69
2. Actual Space (million square feet)	3.51	1.22	1.70	.60
3. Shortage in Space (million square feet) ^{a/}	.56	.41	.15	.26
4. Index of Adequacy of Space (100 [(2)/(1)])	107	107	116	88
5. Proportion of Libraries Not Meeting Need	61	75	47	69
6. Proportion of Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Need	67	82	48	80
7. Proportion of Professional and Support Staff in Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need	59	64	45	72
8. Proportion of Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Space Need	64	79	48	75
9. Space Fulfillment Index 100[1-(3)/(1)]	83	88	90	62

^{a/} Shortage in Space, for any group of libraries, generally exceeds the difference between Indicated Space Need and Actual Space since some libraries occupy space in excess of the minimum Indicated Space Need.

TABLE 5.7 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES HOURS OF SERVICE, NORTH CAROLINA, 1975

	Total (a)	Universities (b)	Four-Year (c)	Two-Year (d)
1. Libraries Open Less Than 60 Hours Per Week	1	0	0	1
2. Students Served by Libraries Open Less Than 60 Hours Per Week (%)	1	0	0	2
3. Graduate Students Served by Libraries Open Less than 100 Hours Per Week (%)	63	56	76	NA
4. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Open Less Than 100 Hours Per Week (%)	81	50	87	100
5. Hours Open Per Week for Average Library <u>a/</u>	72	99	81	65
6. Hours Library Service Accessible to Average Student <u>b/</u>	83	98	88	65
7. Average Hours Collection Materials are Available <u>c/</u>	92	100	88	65
8. Index of Student Access <u>d/</u>	138	163	147	108
9. Collection Not Accessible as Much as 60 Hours (thousands)	49	0	0	49
10. Average Collection Availability Per Student <u>e/</u>	703	2421	350	26
11. Incremental Budget to Keep All Academic Libraries Open at Least 60 Hours Per Week (thousands)	\$ 9.	0	0	\$ 9.
12. Further Incremental Budget (in addition to 11) to Keep All University Libraries Open at Least 100 Hours Per Week (thousands)	\$169.	\$ 169.	0	0

a/ Sum of hours open by individual libraries, divided by number of academic libraries.

b/ Average of the hours open, weighted by the number of students.

c/ Average of the hours open, weighted by the size of collection.

d/ Line 6 divided by 60.

e/ "Collection availability"--size of collection x hours of service per week, in millions; average collection availability per student is average collection availability, weighted by enrollment.

TABLE 5.8 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES OPERATING EXPENDITURES, NORTH CAROLINA, 1975

	Total (a)	Universities (b)	Four-Year (c)	Two-Year (d)
1. Operating Expenditures Expected (million)	\$ 45.94	\$ 23.12	\$ 14.47	\$ 8.35
2. Operating Expenditures, Actual (million)	\$ 32.70	\$ 12.17	\$ 13.04	\$ 7.48
3. Shortfall in Expenditures (million) <u>a/</u>	\$ 14.72	\$ 10.95	\$ 2.16	\$ 1.61
4. Libraries Below Indicated Expenditures (%)	69	100	74	64
5. Students Served by Libraries Below Indicated Expenditures (%)	68	100	50	71
6. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Below Indicated Expenditures (%)	69	100	52	69
7. Professional Staff in Libraries Below Indicated Expenditures (%)	68	100	53	57
8. Operating Expenditure Index <u>b/</u>	71	53	90	90
9. Shortfall on a Per-Student Basis <u>c/</u>	\$ 96	\$ 220	\$ 45	\$ 29
10. Expenditures Fulfillment Index <u>d/</u>	68	53	85	81

a/ Shortfall in Expenditures, for any group of libraries, generally exceeds the difference between Operating Expenditures Expected and Actual since some libraries have actual expenditures greater than the minimum "Expected."

b/ Line 2 divided by Line 1, expressed as a percentage.

c/ Shortfall as average over the students enrolled in institutions having shortfalls in library expenditures for operations.

d/ $100 [1 - (3)/(1)]$

**TABLE 5.9 OPERATING EXPENDITURES FOR ACADEMIC LIBRARIES, NORTH CAROLINA, AND UNITED STATES
1975 AND 1963**

	North Carolina			United States		
	1975 (a)	1963 (b)	Change(%) (c)	1975 (a)	1963 (b)	Change(%) (c)
1. Number of Libraries Reported	114	59	93	3,026	2,075	46
2. Operating Expenditures, Total (million)	32.70	5.52	492	\$1,071	\$ 213	\$ 403
3. Operating Expenditures in 1963 Dollars (million) <u>a/</u>	15.59	5.52	182	511	213	140
4. Identified Gaps in Current Dollars	14.72	1.44	922	621	100	521
5. Operating Expenditures (2) as Percentage of (2+4) <u>b/</u>	69	79	-13	63	68	-7
<u>Universities and Four-Year Colleges c/</u>						
6. Number of Libraries	47	39	21	1,905	1,484	28
7. Operating Expenditures (million)	25.21	5.12	392	\$ 909	\$ 201.4	\$ 351
8. Operating Expenditures in 1963 Dollars (million) <u>a/</u>	12.02	5.12	135	434	201.4	115
9. Gaps in Current Dollars (million)	13.11	1.40	836	523	92.5	465
10. Operating Expenditures (7) as Percentage of (7+9) <u>b/</u>	66	79	-16	63	69	-9
<u>Two-Year Colleges</u>						
11. Number of Libraries	67	20	235	1,121	591	90
12. Operating Expenditures (million)	7.48	.40	1,770	\$ 160	\$ 11.6	\$1,279
13. Operating Expenditures in 1963 Dollars (million) <u>a/</u>	3.57	.40	792	76	11.6	555
14. Gaps in Current Dollars (million)	1.61	.04	3,925	98	7.5	1,207
15. Operating Expenditures (12) as Percentage of (12 + 14) <u>b/</u>	82	91	-10	62	61	2

a/ Applying Implicit Price Deflators for State and local government purchases of goods and services, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

b/ This approximates, but is not identical to, the "Expenditures Fulfillment Index;" this variant is used for comparison with available 1963 data.

79 c/ In the 1963 inventory, universities were not distinguished from four-year institutions.

TABLE 5.10 STAFF, HOURS OF SERVICE, AND SPACE, ACADEMIC LIBRARIES
OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS,
NORTH CAROLINA, 1975

	TOTAL (a)	PUBLIC (b)	PRIVATE (c)
1. Libraries (number)	114	72	62
<u>Professional Staff</u>			
2. Actual	724	483	241
3. Shortages	163	133	31
4. Fulfillment Index	79	76	87
<u>Support Staff</u>			
5. Actual	1349	886	463
6. Shortages	517	385	132
7. Fulfillment Index	71	69	76
8. Salaries, Estimated Need for Staff Shortages (millions)	\$ 5.36	\$ 4.25	\$ 1.11
<u>Hours of Service</u>			
9. Libraries Open Less Than 60 Hours Per Week	1	1	0
10. Students Served by Libraries Open Less Than 60 Hours Per Week (%)	1	1	0
11. Incremental Budget to Keep All Academic Libraries Open at Least 60 Hours Per Week (thousands)	\$ 9.	\$ 9.	0
<u>Space</u>			
12. Space Occupied (millions sq.ft.)	3.51	1.97	1.54
13. Space Shortages (millions sq.ft.)	.56	.47	.082
14. Fulfillment Index	83	79	92

TABLE 5.11 COLLECTIONS, ACQUISITIONS, AND OPERATING EXPENDITURES,
ACADEMIC LIBRARIES OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS,
NORTH CAROLINA, 1975

	TOTAL (a)	PUBLIC (b)	PRIVATE (c)
1. Students in Institutions Served by Academic Libraries (thousands)	224	175	49
<u>Collections</u>			
2. Total, End of Year (millions)	17.40	10.68	6.72
3. Shortages (millions)	3.27	2.37	.91
4. Fulfillment Index	79	77	83
5. Incremental Expenditures to Fill Indicated Needs (millions)	\$ 35.6	\$ 26.8	\$ 8.8
<u>Acquisitions</u>			
6. Acquired During Year(thousands)	945	631	314
7. Shortfall in Acquisitions(thousands)	263	174	89
8. Fulfillment Index	75	73	77
9. Incremental Expenditures to Acquire Full Needs (million)	\$ 3.1	\$ 2.1	\$ 0.9
<u>Operating Expenditures</u>			
10. Operating Expenditures (million)	\$ 32.7	\$ 22.8	\$ 9.9
11. Dollar Expenditures per Student	\$146.	\$130.	\$202.
12. Shortfall in Expenditures (millions)	\$ 14.7	\$ 11.3	\$ 3.4
13. Average Shortfall Per Student in Institutions Which are Short (dollars)	\$ 96.	\$106.	\$ 73.
14. Expenditure Fulfillment Index	68	65	74

APPENDIX A. METHOD

This State Inventory of Library Needs as of 1975 is a supplement to the National Inventory of Library Needs, 1975, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, 1977. The methodology of the project is described briefly below. In particular, the methods are described for certain state estimates which were not used in the national report.

"Indicators of Need" were developed for the inventories, based on a consensus by an Advisory Committee including librarians of extensive experience in each category covered: public, public school, and academic libraries. The concept of the "Indicator of Need" is a statistical measure which, when applied to the size and workload of a number of libraries of the same type, will on the average indicate an adequate minimum amount of a particular resource that is needed. These general yardsticks do not apply as "standards" to individual libraries, since they cannot reflect the many specific circumstances of a particular library. "Indicators of Need" were defined for professional staff, support staff, print collections, nonprint collections, print acquisitions, nonprint acquisitions, space, hours of service, and operating expenditures. (See Table A-1.)

Indicators of need were compared to the resources actually reported by individual U.S. libraries to NCES surveys in 1974 and 1975. The comparisons were summarized in the National Inventory, and in this report for the state. A previous inventory, in 1965, compared professional staff, book stock, and operating expenditures to then accepted professional standards. The current inventory reports include comparisons to the situation about a decade earlier, as revealed by the 1965 Inventory supplemented by information from the reports of underlying surveys.

TABLE A-1. INDICATORS OF NEED, ABBREVIATED

Resource	Public Libraries	School Library/ Media Centers	Academic Libraries (Univ. & 4-Yr.)	Libraries or Learning Resource Centers (2-Yr. Colleges)
--(Wherever alternatives are given, the Indicated Need is whichever is greater)--				
1. <u>STAFF</u>				
A. Professional	1 per 6,000 population	1 per 500 pupils, plus 1.	1 per 500 students up to 10,000 plus allowance for collections, acquisitions, additional students	1 per 600 students (minimum of 3)
B. Support	2 per professional, actual or indicated	2 per professional, actual or indicated	2 per professional, actual or indicated	2 per professional, actual or indicated
2. <u>COLLECTION</u>				
A. Print	10,000 volumes or 3 per capita (and 2 per capita over 500,000)	8,000 titles or 10,000 volumes, or 20 per pupil	85,000 volumes plus 100 per faculty plus 15 per student plus allowances for fields	40,000 plus 50 per faculty plus 10 per student plus 165 per major/minor field
B. Nonprint	1,000 or 1 per 10 persons (with graduation with population)	10,000 items or 20 per pupil	85,000 volumes plus 100 per faculty plus 15 per student plus allowances for fields	40,000 plus 50 per faculty plus 10 per student plus 165 per major/minor field
3. <u>ACQUISITIONS</u>				
A. Print	1 per 6 persons up to 500,000 and 1 per 8 persons above 500,000	10% of collection, actual or indicated	5% of collection, actual or indicated	5% of collection, actual or indicated
B. Nonprint	10% of collection indicated, up to 1,000,000 population; 7% for population over 1,000,000	10% of collection, actual or indicated		

Resource	Public Libraries	School Library/ Media Centers	Academic Libraries (Univ. & 4-Yr.)	Libraries or Learning Resource Centers (2-Yr. Colleges)
4. NET ASSIGNABLE SPACE	0.6 sq.ft. per capita population, in main library	8.0 sq.ft. per pupil	6-1/4 sq.ft. per student plus collection and administrative space	5-1/4 sq.ft. per student plus collection and administrative space
5. OPERATING EXPENDITURES	\$9 per capita up to 150,000 population; \$10 per capita for 150 to 500 thousand; \$12 per capita over 500 thousand	\$115 per pupil	6% of General and Educational Expenditures	5% of General and Educational Expenditures
6. HOURS OF SERVICE	45 per week up to 25,000 population; 66 per week for more than 25,000	30 per week	60 per week	60 per week

-67- a/ For more complete description, see National Inventory of Library Needs, 1975, chapter 3, and Exhibits A-D inclusive.

The resources data for U.S. libraries circa 1975 was provided by the National Center for Education Statistics' surveys of Public Libraries (1974), Public School Library/Media Centers (1974), and College and University Libraries (1975). The NCES reports on those surveys describe the methods used and the estimated precision of those results.

North Carolina surveyed all public libraries in the state, and provided completed LIBGIS forms for 61 libraries serving areas with at least 25,000 inhabitants and 67 libraries serving areas with less than 25,000 persons. The analysis of North Carolina public libraries herein is based on that response to the complete coverage survey. The office of the State Librarian edited the 30 returns for the national sample utilized by NCES in the public libraries survey. The Inventory staff is responsible for interpretations of the other 98 returns. Results are rounded in the public library tables.

The North Carolina survey of school library/media centers covered 425 of the universe of slightly more than 2,000. The national sample of 90 was edited and followed up to explain apparent discrepancies. The State Department of Education was not able to complete "cleaning the data base" for the remaining responses, but furnished the raw materials to the Inventory staff. The staff has analyzed the survey responses, using our best judgment in interpreting unclear items. Estimates have been made for the state, based on the sample together with NCES universe frequencies by strata.

For academic libraries, the analysis is in terms of the 114 libraries which reported to and were included in the NCES Survey of College and University Libraries, 1975. Three academic libraries did not respond. These libraries serve institutions which enrolled 1,718 students, or less than 1% of total students in North Carolina's institutions of higher education.

Conventions and methods of estimation are for the most part as described in the National Inventory of Library Needs, 1975. Supplemental sources used and assumptions and techniques specific to the state estimates reported here are described below.

1. For comparison of expenditures at different times, current dollar expenditures reported have been expressed in constant 1975 dollars, using as a conversion factor the Implicit Price Deflators for state and local government purchases of goods and services, prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.
2. For public libraries, 1962 data on professional staff (Table 3.2), on collections (Table 3.4), and on operating expenditures (Table 3.9), were not presented in the 1965 Inventory, which showed only the resources and deficits for libraries not meeting standards. These state totals have been compiled from six source tables, three in Statistics of Public Libraries, Part I, OE-15051, 1965, and three in 1962 Statistics of Public Libraries Serving Populations of Less Than 35,000, University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, 1966.
3. For academic libraries, state data for 1963 for professional staff (Table 4.2), for collections (Table 4.4), and for operating expenditures (Table 4.9), were not published in the National Inventory of Library Needs, 1965. Those totals have been compiled for this Inventory by analysis of institutional reports in Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities, 1962-63, Institutional Data, OE-15023, 1964, to identify those "not meeting standards" and therefor included in the Inventory figures, and those "meeting standards" which are added thereto.